the project is necessary to meet overriding housing needs which cannot otherwise feasibly be met in that housing market area. An "overriding need" may not serve as the basis for determining that a site is acceptable if the only reason the need cannot otherwise feasibly be met is that discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, creed, sex, or national origin renders sites outside areas of minority concentration unavailable; or

(ii) A racially mixed area if the project will cause a significant increase in the proportion of minority to non-minority residents in the area.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of this paragraph (c), public housing units constructed after demolition of public housing units may be built on the original public housing site, or in the same neighborhood, if one of the following criteria is satisfied:

(i) The number of public housing units being constructed is no more than 50 percent of the number of units

in the original project;

(ii) In the case of replacement of a currently occupied project, the number of public housing units being constructed is the minimum number needed to house current residents who want to remain at the site; or

(iii) The public housing units being constructed constitute no more than twenty-five units.

(d) The site must promote greater choice of housing opportunities and avoid undue concentration of assisted persons in areas containing a high proportion of low-income persons.

(e) The site must be free from adverse environmental conditions, natural or manmade, such as instability, flooding, septic tank back-ups, sewage hazards or mudslides; harmful air pollution, smoke or dust; excessive noise vibration, vehicular traffic, rodent or vermin infestation; or fire hazards. The neighborhood must not be one which is seriously detrimental to family life or in which substandard dwellings or other undesirable elements predominate, unless there is actively in progress a concerted program to remedy the undesirable conditions.

(f) The site must comply with any applicable conditions in the local plan ap-

proved by HUD.

(g) The housing must be accessible to social, recreational, educational, commercial, and health facilities and services, and other municipal facilities and services that are at least equivalent to those typically found in neighborhoods consisting largely of similar unassisted standard housing.

(h) Travel time and cost via public transportation or private automobile, from the neighborhood to places of employment providing a range of jobs for low-income workers, must not be excessive. (While it is important that elderly housing not be totally isolated from employment opportunities, this requirement need not be adhered to rigidly for such projects.)

(i) The project may not be built on a site that has occupants unless the relocation requirements referred to in

§941.207 are met.

(j) The project may not be built in an area that has been identified by HUD as having special flood hazards and in which the sale of flood insurance has been made available under the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, unless the project is covered by flood insurance as required by the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, and it meets any relevant HUD standards and local requirements.

[45 FR 60838, Sept. 12, 1980. Redesignated at 49 FR 6714, Feb. 23, 1984, as amended at 61 FR 38017, July 22, 1996]

## § 941.203 Design and construction standards.

(a) Physical structures shall be designed, constructed and equipped so as to improve or harmonize with the neighborhoods they occupy, meet contemporary standards of modest comfort and liveability, promote security, and be attractive and marketable to the people they are intended to serve. Building design and construction shall strive to encourage in residents a proprietary sense, whether or not homeownership is intended or contemplated.

(b) Projects must comply with:

(1) A national building code, such as Uniform Building Code, Council of American Building Officials Code, or Building Officials Conference of America Code;

(2) Applicable State and local laws, codes, ordinances, and regulations; and

## § 941.205

- (3) Other Federal requirements, including any Federal fire-safety requirements and HUD minimum property standards (e.g., 24 CFR part 200, subpart S, and §941.208).
- (c) Projects for families with children shall consist to the maximum extent practicable of low-density housing (e.g., non-elevator structures, scattered sites or other types of low-density developments appropriate in the community).
- (d) High-rise elevator structures shall not be provided for families with children regardless of density, unless the PHA demonstrates and HUD determines that there is no practical alternative. High-rise buildings for the elderly may be used if the PHA demonstrates and HUD determines that such construction is appropriate, taking into consideration land costs, the safety and security of the prospective occupants, and the availability of community services.

[61 FR 38017, July 22, 1996]

## §941.205 PHA contracts.

- (a) *ACC requirements*. In order to be considered as eligible project expenses, all development related contracts entered into by the PHA shall provide for compliance with the provisions of the ACC.
- (b) *Contract forms.* HUD may prescribe the form of any development related contracts, and the PHA shall use such forms. If a form is not prescribed, the PHA may develop its own form; however, it must contain all applicable federal requirements.
- (c) When HUD approval is required. The PHA is authorized to execute all development-related contracts without prior HUD review or approval with the exception of:
- (1) All forms of site or property acquisition contracts regardless of development method; and
- (2) Contracts whose amount exceeds a contract approval threshold established by HUD for that PHA; and
- (3) A contract for the selection of a program manager to develop and implement the PHA's proposal (see § 941.201(c)).
- (d) Each PHA shall certify before executing any contract with a contractor that the contractor is not suspended,

debarred, or otherwise ineligible under 24 CFR part 24. The PHA also shall ensure that all subgrantees, contractors, and subcontractors select only contractors who are not listed as suspended, debarred, or otherwise ineligible under 24 CFR part 24.

[61 FR 38018, July 22, 1996]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 61 FR 38018, July 22, 1996, §941.205 was revised. This section contains information collection and recordkeeping requirements and will not become effective until approval has been given by the Office of Management and Budget. When approval is obtained, HUD will publish notice of the effective date in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

## § 941.207 Displacement, relocation, and acquisition.

- (a) Minimizing displacement. Consistent with the other goals and objectives of this part, the PHA shall assure that it has taken all reasonable steps to minimize the displacement of persons (households, businesses, nonprofit organizations, and farms) as a result of a project assisted under this part.
- (b) Temporary relocation. Only residential tenants who are eligible under 24 CFR 913.103 and who meet the PHA standards for tenancy established pursuant to 24 CFR 960.204 will be permitted to continue in occupancy. Any residential tenant who (though not required to move permanently) must relocate temporarily (e.g., to permit rehabilitation or major reconstruction) shall be provided:
- (1) Reimbursement for all reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with the temporary relocation, including the cost of moving to and from the temporary housing, any increase in monthly rent/utility costs and incidental expenses.
- (2) Appropriate advisory services, including reasonable advance written notice of:
- (i) The date and approximate duration of the temporary relocation;
- (ii) The location of the suitable, decent, safe and sanitary housing to be made available for the temporary period;
- (iii) The terms and conditions under which the tenant may lease and occupy a suitable, decent, safe, and sanitary